

This species was described soon after by Dr. Ayres in the Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences, 1854, p. 19, as *Gila grandis*. It is apparently identical with the prior *Ptychochilus oregonensis* of Richardson. This species is now no longer called "Salmon Trout," its market name being "Pike."

The small-scaled *Ptychochilus* (? *vorax* of Girard) was not then noticed by Dr. Ayres.

5. *Catostomus occidentalis* Ayres (l. c.).

Soon after reconsidered by Dr. Ayres, in the Proceedings of the California Academy, under the same name, and also still later by Professor Agassiz (Am. Journal Sci. Arts, 1855), still as *Catostomus occidentalis*.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 20, 1880.

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NOTE ON "SEMA" AND "DACENTRUS."

By DAVID S. JORDAN.

In the Bulletin of Hayden's United States Geological and Geographical Survey, vol. iv, No. 2, 1878, I published "Notes on a collection of fishes from the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Tex." In this paper are characterized two new species, "*Sema signifer*" (p. 399), and "*Dacentrus lucens*" (p. 667).

These species must be suppressed. The former is a fœtal Embiotocoid, apparently *Cymatogaster aggregatus*, the other is the young of *Hystero-~~carpus~~traskii*.

The latter discovery was made before the paper was printed, but by inadvertence it was sent to the press during my absence in the field.

Of course neither of these species really came from the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Tex., and their presence in a jar otherwise containing only Texas fresh-water fishes is the only excuse for the gross blunders as to their relationships.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 20, 1880.

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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SCORPENOID FISH (SEBASTICHTHYS PRORIGER), FROM MONTEREY BAY, CALIFORNIA.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

Allied to *S. ovalis* and *S. elongatus*, having the mouth, spines, and fins of the former and the color and general appearance of the latter.

Body elongate, a little deeper than in *S. elongatus* and somewhat more compressed, tapering slowly backward into a slender caudal peduncle, which is rather shorter and stouter than in *S. elongatus*.

Head rather short and small, the profile somewhat steeper than in *S. elongatus*. Mouth small, much as in *S. ovalis*, the short, narrow maxillary extending to below the middle of the eye, the premaxillary on the

level of the lower margin of the pupil. Lower jaw strongly projecting, with a conspicuous symphyseal knob. Eye very large, longer than snout. Preorbital with its neck extremely narrow, armed with a slight spine.

Spinous ridges on top of head very low and weak, about as in *S. ovalis*, rather lower and narrower than in *S. atrovirens* and *S. pinniger*. The following pairs of spines are present: Nasal, preocular, supraocular, tympanic, and occipital, five pairs in all, as in *S. elongatus*. The ridges are most of them partly covered by scales. Preocular spine little prominent. Supraocular ridge very little developed, its length two-fifths that of the eye (in *S. elongatus* two-thirds). Tympanic spine minute. Occipital ridge not conspicuous, the spine depressed.

Preopercular spines sharp, rather shorter than in *S. elongatus*, but similar, the second longest, the points of all directed backward rather than radiating. Opercular spines moderate; bluntish points on subopercle and interopercle. Two bluntish suprascapular spines.

Interorbital space broad, nearly as broad as the eye, somewhat regularly convex, the middle being elevated. In *S. elongatus*, as in most of the red species, the interorbital space is transversely concave.

Gill-rakers very long, slender, and numerous, about  $10 + 30$ , the longest longer than the supraocular ridge, and about half the diameter of the eye.

Scales rather small, as in *S. ovalis*, in about 65 transverse series, the accessory scales rather few.

Dorsal fin very low, as in *S. ovalis*, not deeply emarginate, the shortest (twelfth) spine two-thirds the height of the fifth, which is little more than one-third the length of the head. Soft dorsal low, nearly twice as high as long, the highest ray about equal to the longest spine. Caudal fin moderately forked. Anal fin very low, its length about equal to the height of its longest ray. Second spine much longer and stronger than the third, scarcely shorter than the longest ray.

Pectorals shortish and rather narrow, the base rather wider than the eye, the tips reaching beyond the tips of the ventrals to the vent.

D. XIII, 13; A. III, 7.

Coloration very similar to that of *S. elongatus*, red, with olive markings. There is, however, more blackish and less greenish.

Ground color bright light red. Body mottled above with dusky olive-green, the ground color forming distinct blotches under the third dorsal spine and under the first and last rays of the soft dorsal. *Lateral line running in the middle of a very distinct continuous red stripe*, precisely as in *S. elongatus*. Head above with purplish cross-shades. Opercle with a dusky blotch; two olive shades radiating from the eye. Lips and tip of lower jaw blackish (red in *elongatus*). Eyes red. Caudal fin bright red, speckled with dark olive. Spinous dorsal bright red, the posterior part of each membrane blackish; soft dorsal olive and red; lower fins bright light red, with shades of olive-yellow.

This species is known to us from about eight examples obtained in the San Francisco market. They came from Monterey Bay, in a box containing *Sebastichthys rosaceus*, *constellatus*, *elongatus*, and *chlorostictus*, species all similar in size and redness of color. Later about sixty examples were obtained, all from deep water about Monterey and the Farallones.

The relations of *Sebastichthys proriger* seem to be most intimate with *S. ovalis* (Ayres), from which it differs in the more elongate form, the red color, and the absence of the postocular spine. It resembles superficially *S. elongatus* most, and its position is evidently between *ovalis* and *elongatus*. Its relations with *S. pinniger* are also not remote. To the green *S. ovalis*, *S. proriger* bears the same relation that the red *S. pinniger* does to the green *S. atrovirens*.

In the following table comparative measurements of *S. pinniger*, *ovalis*, and *elongatus* are given for purposes of comparison with *proriger*:

Table of comparative measurements.

	Ovals.	Proriger.	Elongatus.	Pinniger.
Total length, in inches .....	9	9.45	12.6.	8.33
Length to base of caudal (=100).....	7.6	8	10.7.	7.17
Body:				
Greatest depth .....	.32	.30	.285	.38
Least depth of tail.....	.09	.09	.09	.129
Head:				
Greatest length.....	.38	.34	.38	.368
Snout .....	.085	.087	.087	.10
Orbit .....	.08	.095	.105	.10
Interorbital space .....	.08	.08	.057	.07
Preorbital, least width.....	.01	.013	.028	.016
Maxillary .....	.123	.14	.17	.17
Mandible .....		.18		
Longest gill-raker .....	.05	.045	.043	.055
Occipital ridge .....	.055	.06	.07	.07
Supraocular ridge .....	.032	.04	.07	.04
Dorsal:				
Distance from snout .....	.327		.353	
Longest spine .....	.11	.12	.135	.16
Longest soft ray .....	.12	.128	.127	.168
Length of base .....		.59		
Anal:				
Length of base .....	.14	.13	.12	.16
Second spine .....	.11	.14	.155	.13
Third spine.....	.09	.118	.106	.145
Longest soft ray .....	.12	.15	.135	.195
Caudal:				
Middle rays .....	.12	.13	.128	.18
Outer rays .....	.17	.175	.175	
Pectoral:				
Length .....	.275	.28	.28	.30
Width of base .....	.09	.09	.09	.098
Ventral length .....	.20	.19	.19	.295
Scales, number of transverse rows.....	63	65	45	43

MONTEREY, CAL., March 25, 1880.